DEVERY'S CASE ARGUED.

Court of Appeals Asked to Restore Him to

ALBANY, Nov. 12 .- "Big Bill" Devery

patiently listened to his counsel argu-

before the Court of Appeals this afternoon

the appeals in the several suits he instituted

against Bird S. Coler as Comptroller of

New York city and other city officials t

restore him to the office of Chief of Police

of New York city and to pay him his salary

as Chief since the Bi-partisan Police

Board was abolished early in 1901 by an act

of the Legislature, under which Col. Michael

C. Murphy was appointed Police Com-

The "Rig Chief" reached here at noot

to-day. Before the Court of Appeals he

was represented by Abraham J. Elkus

and former Supreme Court Justice Judson

S. Landon of Schenectady. The Appellat

Division decided against Devery and he appeared to-day in the 10 e of an appellant.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore

Connolly represented the city. The Judges

on the bench were Chief Judge Parker

and Judges O'Brien, Cullen, Haight, Martin

The case came on for argument late this

afternoon. Devery's counsel finished shortly before 6 o'clock. Mr. Connoily will conclude his arguments to-morrow. As the arguments by his counsel proceeded,

and as Deputy Police Commissioner \$4,000, but he has persistently refused to accept the salary of the latter office on the ground

vested interest in it which cannot be taken away by the Legislature before the right

Fire Threatens the Hotel Minot.

A fire in F. W. Geiler's paint and varnish

store at 2348 Eighth avenue last night

threatened for a while to spread to the

to the pension accrues.

nissioner and Devery his deputy.

the Office of Chief of Police.

ANSWERS OF PRESIDENTS TRUES-DALE AND OLYPHANT.

They Say They Will Under No Condition Recognize or Enter Into an Agreement With the Miners' Union-Denial That the Wages Pald Are Below the Fair and Just Earnings of the Mine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 - Commissioner Wright, recorder of the anthracite strike conmission, to-day made public the replies of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Companyand the Scranton and Elk Hill Coal Company to the demands made by their employees through President Mitchell of the Anthracite Mine Workers. The reply for the Lackawanna is signed by President W. H. Truesdale. He says the company owns twenty-five anthracite collieries and employs 12,000

air. Truesdale is as emphatic as was President Baer of the Reading in assertog that his company objects to making recognition of the union one of the issues to be considered by the commission. He

This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch traceof Nor will

Mr Truesdale, in answering the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent, in hours of labor, says that no business like mining. employing thousands of men, can hope to compete successfully in the markets of the there is no unjust discrimina-Sured rather than weighed, and he asserts that the demand is "out of all reason, and its effect, so far as this company is con-cerned, is a demand for an additional inorease in the wages now paid miners of from 5 to 40 per cent." The present method of measurement is declared to be the result of long usage and fair to all concerned.

Mr. Truesdale says his company "is not informed and has no means of definitely ascertaining what is regarded as the 'American student of living,' to the maintenance.

can standard of living to the maintenance of which the annual earnings of its mine employees or any of them are alleged to be insufficient. It asks that this claim be more insufficient. It asks that this claim be more accurately and definitely set forth.

accurately and definitely set forth."

It alleges, however, judging by the character of homes in which its mine employees live, the large percentage of whom own their own homes; the thrifty appearance of themselves and families as seen on Sundays and holidays when not at work, the infrequent cases where their wages in the hands of the company are held to satisfy local process, the large aggregate of satisfy legal process, the large aggregate of savings held in savings banks and building and loan neigh in savings banks and building and loan associations and the large sums the foreign element of the mine employees monthly remit to their relatives in other countries, that the mine workers in its employ are as an average as prosperous, comfortable and contented (or were, prior to the introduction of agitators and mischief makers around the horizontable for the contents of th makers among them) as any body of workers in similar employment engaged in the pro-motion of any industry in this country." Mr. Truesdale denies the truth of the allegation that the increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair of wages, and denies that the wages paid by the company are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry and asks that proof of this assertion be

practicable, the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for the legal ton of 2,240 pounds, the differential as now existing at the various mines to be maintained and the reusons set forth in Paragraphs 1 to 5 inclusive for such demand, Mr. Truesdale says:

assertion.
It admits that when it sells or transports it does so on the basis of a ton of 2,240

this assertion.

2. It admits that when it sells or transports coal it does so on the basis of a ton of 2,240 pounds.

3. As this company pays its miners for the labor performed in mining its coal by the car and in pitching veins by the vard the alleged injustice account of "excessive ton" does not apply.

4. It denies that the adoption of a system whereby coal shall be weighed would remove any incentive to cheating and dishonesty or that the same would allay alleged sealousy among miners, and further said company has no knowledge of any unjust discrimination or favoritism and demands proof of this allegation. tion or favoritism and allegation It is interred that this is intended to apply the docking or disciplining

It is inferred that this is intended to apply to the practice of docking or disciplining mine employees for leading rock, slate, &c., in the cars contrary to their contract obligations. The weighing of coal would in no way prevent actions of this character. A careless or dishonest employee would in no way be reformed by such a change.

5. It denies that the change from the present system to the one requested would prove a strong factor in allaying alleged suspicion and discontent among mine workers and asks for proof of this assertion.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson says his company believes it

and Hudson says his company believes it has always paid its mine employees just and adequate prices for their services. He says:

"Those of its employees who perform con-tract or piece work, as a matter of their own volition, work only about six hours a day and take numerous holidays, without the consent or approval of this respondent, day and take numerous holidays, without the consent or approval of this respondent, and their earnings, by hours of actual work, are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment. The satisfactory character of the conditions prevailing has been conclusively shown by the fact that, without any effort on the part of this respondent, for many years those seeking employment have thronged to the region, and as soon as the recent strike was terminated those employees of this respondent who had secured other employment immediately abandoned the same and returned to their work in respondent's service at the present rates of payment."

Both President Olyphant and President Fowler of the Scranton Coal Company and Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company assert that no excepted the hill of the company, says Mr. Olyphant, that the members of no such organization shall discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in the quantity or quality of work by reason of the existence or action of any such union, and that the successful prosecution of its business requires that all its employees shall be treated with equal justice, and the management of its property shall remain in the hands of those to whom it is intrusted by law."

BELATED WELSH ANTHRACITE.

300 Tons Now Being Unloaded Was Contracted for During the Coal Strike. The steamship Orient Point containing 300 tons of Welsh anthracite from Swansea

5,300 tons of Welsh anthracite from Swansea, was being unloaded at the foot of Forty-third street, Brooklyn. The coal is of furnace size and is the largest shipment of Welsh coal that has yet come here on a single vessel. It is consigned to C. J. Wittenlerg, president of the Chesapeal and Ohio Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Wittenlerg said yesterday that the oal had been all contracted for. It was a leisted shipment which had been ordered white the strike was in progress.

The coal is slightly softer than Pennylvania anthracite.

KILLED A NON-UNION MAN. One of Daniel Sweeney's Assallants Guilty

of Second Degree Murder. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 12 .- The first conviction for a murder of a non-union man occurred to-day, when John Smith was found guilty in the second degree of the murder of Daniel Sweeney a nonunion watchman at the Bliss colliery. Ore of five men accused confessed yesterday, and this morning Smith pleaded guilty after the evidence of the prosecution was in Judge Wheaton fixed the degree and held Smith for sentence. The others will be tried later.

REVENGE OF UNION MINERS. Gates of Non-Union Men Painted White as a Brand for All to Sec.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.-The union nine workers in the town of Lattimer, have distinguished themselves from the men who worked during the strike by painting the gates in front of the non-union mens' houses white. As none of the fences and few of the houses of Lattimer are painted, the distinguishing mark cannot be avoided. Attempts to paint it out only make matters worse

STILL USING DYNAMITE. Miner's Home Shattered in West Lykens, Pa.

who has the United Mine Workers of merica or any branch terred Nor will permit said association for its efficers to clate the terms and conditions under which shall conduct its business. It charges that id association imas been declared by the detail courts to be unlawful, and that it is toosed to the vital principles of our Governant. It is seeking to obtain an enforced collineation is membership list of all permanents on its membership list of all permanents on its membership list of all permanents of the conditions. Owing to the improvements of the conditions. Owing to the improvements of the conditions. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 12 .- Some men foundations. Owing to the ignorance of the men who tried to perpetrate the deed, only a small part of the dynamite was

The inmates of the house were tossed out of their beds Their home was nearly wrecked and they fled into the night.

Weinick and his family were among the most peaceful persons living near the mines and while the man himself worked all the time of the strike period, little worked. little bitterness was expressed by the other miners of the town who obeyed the orders of the union. When the strike was declared over, Weinick was asked by the miners whether he expected to remain at work. Later he got a place formerly held by a union man and then the first real ill feeling in the Lykens valley was manifested. Prior

union man and then the first real ill feeling in the Lykens valley was manifested. Prior to this union and non-union med lived side by side in peace.

We inick and his family picked their way through flying splinters and dust to a rear door and escaped without a scratch. VIOLENCE IN THE COAL REGION.

Ministers' Association of Hazleton Says It Still Exists-A Protest Made. HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 12.-The Ministerial Association of Hazleton to-day passed resolutions against violence in the coal

resolutions against violence in the coal regions, saying:

Resolved, That we believe that we should at this time, as law-abiding citizens, enter our earnest protest against the boycott, intimidation, threats and violence that have existed to a greater or less extent during the past five months, and, notwithstanding that the strike has been declared off, still exist. We deplore the effort of any person or persons to create the impression that the men have not been molested in the exercise of their rights as citizens of this commonwealth.

Resolved further. That it is for the interest of the entire community that the deplorable occurrences of the past few months should never be repeated, and we call upon all lawabiding citizens to take a firm stand in the determination that all attempts to abridge the liberty of the individual in the anthracite coal fields shall cease at once and forever.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

COAL STRIKE HEARINGS.

The Commissioners Arrive in Scranton to Begin Taking Testimony.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 12 .- It is now announced that the coal strike commission will probably devote two weeks to the tak-In answering the demand for the a lop-tion of a system by which coal shall be weighed, and paid for by weight wherever will probably devote two weeks to the tak-ing of testimony in this city. It will take fully a week to present the miners' side of the case. That the commission has no idea how much time will be given up to the hearings is evident from the fact that their r oms at Hotel Jermyn have been engaged for an indefinite time

1. It (the company) denies that measurement by the legal ton is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of its mine employees and asks for proof of this assertion.

The company denies that measurement by the legal ton is the only honest and list and Assistant Recorder Moseley of the commission reached the city at 10:30 o'clock to-night. President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and other coal operators are expected to reach here during the night. Each of the big companies will have its own lawyers to represent it at the hearings and the independent operators, besides, will have counsel. Several local lawyers have been retained to lock after one or the other of the parties. Ex-Judge Alfred Hand and J. E. Burr will be associated with the general counsel of the Ontario and Western Company; John B. Kerr and James H. Torry will be associated with A. O. Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Company; Major Everett Warren will look after the Erie Company's interests. Joseph O'Brien and John T. Lenahan have been engaged to present the case of the non-union mine employees.

On the side of the mine workers there will have its own lawyers to represent

will be National President Mitchell, Messrs, Weyl and Darrow, James L. Lenahan, John and James Shea of Wilkes-Barre, and John

Murphy of this city. The announcement was made to-day hat although the hearings will be public the general public will be content to get the accounts from the newspapers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS ON SHOW. Fine Exhibition of Flowers Under Ameri-

can Institute Auspices. Any one who thinks that chrysanthe mums have "gone out" should have attended the Chrysanthemum Show at the American Institute, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth yesterday afternoon. Although every flower from carnation to orchid was on exhibition, the chrysanthem ams over-

shadowed all. There were other interesting exhibits beside the chrysanthemums. Deep red carnations, for example, grown by the House of Refuge boys on Randall's Island; some Barbarton daisies, part of whose Latin name is Jamesonii because of their South African origin; a fine floral and foliage group from the Rutherford, N. J., green-houses of Julius Roehrs, and an orchid exhibit from C. G. Roebling's place at

HAUGHIAN EXECUTORS WIN. Brothers' Contest Falls to Upset Will Distributing \$400,000.

Justice Wilmot Smith, in Part I. of the supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday took testimony in the suit of James Haughian o contest the will of his brother, Charles P. Haughian, former president of the Chrome Steel Works, South Ninth street, Chrome Steel Works, South Minds street, Williamsburg. The ground for the contest is that the testator was incapacitated. The estate amounts to \$400,000. Ex-Judge

onlin is one of the executors.

The jury rendered a vertical in favor of the executors, helding that the will as valid as probated.

"The Sun's" a Storehouse of mental furniture. Read it and give a goodly garb to your mind.—Ade. Waltham Watches.

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Therefore, when you get a watch, get a Waltham.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO BE FREE.

LOTS OF MEN ANXIOUS TO HELP J. W. BELLINGER TO ASSERT IT.

Folks Interested in the Labor Problem Write to Tell Him That His New Society Is on the Right Track-It's His Own Idea and No Corporation Is Back of It.

James W. Bellinger of 481 West 165th street, who is a clerk in one of the busiest departments of a business establishment having lots of work for its men to do, sent out a very limited number of appeals three days ago to arouse interest in a proposed "National Association of Independent Workmen of America." The purposes outlined in his letter were to secure to its members the protection of the Government in their right to sell their labor to whom they choose without the consent of labor unions, to compel organized labor to obey the law, and to bring to the attention of Government officers any violation of the laws such as may tend to interfere with independent labor.

Since Mr. Bellinger sent out his appeal he has received a number of letters from people who have not only offered to join the association and help it along, but have sent in lists of friends who wish to join. Not only have there been many offers of this sort, but he has received several offers of financial support.

One of the letters which pleased Mr. Bellinger most was from a man in Washington, D. C., who wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10. I read in THE NEW YORK SUN of to-day your circular to friends in telephone offices. It ught not to be confined to such a small circle. You want to send that circular to somebody in every kind of office and factory and business establishment in the country, and eventually get it circulated among the labor unions. I don't know whether you realize it, but you've struck a chord that will vibrate over the country. You've suggested the best way yet to fight the labor unions and all the evils—among many good things—they stand for at present. Your union ought to number hundreds of thousands in a few months, and now is the time to start the ball rolling. The right of independent labor to work free from force or intimidation is part of the very foundation of our liberties. The labor unions are making our boasted privileges and prerogatives a byword and a farce. The man who joins them signs away absolutely his freedom and becomes a slave and is ruled by the worst of his class. The intolerance, insoline, arbitrary acts, violence and socialistic tendency of the unions are becoming more intolerable every day.

They do not interfere with me in any way in every kind of office and factory and busi-

more intolerable every day.

They do not interfere with me in any way whatsoever nor am I interested in trusts, but I feel most deeply, as do hundreds of thousands of Americans to-day, that the arrogance of this siant must be checked. I believe a ost of the best men among the laboring classes will be rejoiced to see the success of an organization which will be strong enough to justify them in breaking away from the union chains which bind them. It ought to be easy for you in a quiet way to get all the funds necessary to furnish literature and circulars. Every friend of law and order should encourage you.

Here is part of a letter which a business

Here is part of a letter which a business nan with an office in Hoboken sent: Referring to the matter of a National Asso-ciation of Independent Workmen of America, I wish to say that the views you express in your letter must be held by every fair-minded man and the idea is an excellent one The writer of that letter asked if funds were required to start the association. He is a man who is well able to give financial assistance. He suggested that on account

of brevity and other reasons the name Freemen" would be a good one for the

ew association to adopt A man who works in a dynamite factory not very far from this city not only offered himself as a member, but got thirty-one of his fellow workmen into it. Here is a letter which a well-known lawyer sent: If lawyers are eligible to membership in the National Association of Independent Workmen of America, you can enroll my name as a member, as I am heartily in favor of your proposed movement.

Another lawyer wrote offering to have the association incorporated as soon as it had enough ruembers. Mr. Rallingar

the association incorporated as soon as it had enough members. Mr. Bellinger it had enough memoers. Ar. beimager is going to wait until he gets \$5,000.

One trouble with the work of organizing the beginning of the association, as its sponsor expressed it yesterday, has been that only a very limited number of copies of the appeal were sent out and many of the receipt who became interested in the the people who became interested in the plan didn't know anything about the man

who was starting it.

Any one who wants to talk with Mr. Bellinger can find him at his home, 481 West 165th street, after 7 P. M. Up to that hour he is busy doing work for which he is paid. Evry one of Mr. Beilinger's acquaintances with whom a reporter from THE SUN talked yesterday laid stress on one point, that he was doing the work of forming the association on his own motion and not because the company that hires him is paying him. who was starting it. the company that hires him is paying him to get up an opposition to the labor unions. Bellinger said so, too.

As a matter of fact, Bellinger and his associates in the forming of the new organization have no fight against any labor union which will compel its members to obey the law, maintain order and let its members sell their labor to any one, as may

"In fact," said Mr. Bellinger yesterday, "In fact," said Mr. Bellinger yesterday,
we are going to try to do just what every
labor union ought to do, and if the unions
will help us so much the better.
"One thing I am sure of Is that there
are thousands of self-respecting Americans who feel just as I do about the labor,
problems, or rather of the problems which
have come up because of organized labor
These problems are merely questions of
law and order, of decency and of fairness.
Right in the labor unions there are men
who believe in these things and when they
get a decent chance they'll be willing to
say so."

Say so."
The reporter asked Mr. Bellinger if he Trenton.

H. McK. Twombly won the silver ctp and the cash prize for the best fifty blooms of one variety. D. Willis James sent from Madison, N. J., more varieties than any other single exhibitor.

The institute will continue the exhibition to-day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The reporter asked Mr. Bellinger if he had ever belonged to a labor union. No, said he, "I never did. That question has been put to me before. I never studied sociology either—that is, in the way one usually means. I guess I got all my ideas about these things from reading The Sux. All of my plans are outlined in my circular."

And of this circular there is something to be said. Bellinger is not wealthy, and when he started his circular letter he thought when he started his circular letter he thought it best not to spend money in having it printed. So he took off sixty copies of it with a hectograph and sent thirty of those to some of his acquaintances. The next day he sent the other thirty to people who had asked him for them, and yesterday he hadn't a single copy left. But he'll have some more soon. What he wants now is several thousand

What he wants now is several thousand members for his association. He is willing to wait for them, but the sooner they come in the better for his plans.

"I haven't got much spare time to work this up," he said, "but what I have I shall devote to it—every minute of it—and if we can give the association a good start it won't take much to keep it going, for we are on the right side, and that fact will count with everybody who is honorable, decent, law-abiding and fair."

Thursday, November 13th.

Millinery

Horse Show and Evening Wear.

Display of Imported Hats and Toques.

Fancy Muffs and Boas.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street

MAST HITS BRIDGE WRECK.

SMASH ON CITY OF WORCESTER IN THE MORNING FOG.

Her After-Top Spar Catches in the Tangle
Overhead and Falls Through Dome
and Saloon Floor—Structure Again
After. Too—If Brooklyn Bridge Blazed.

The steamer City of Worcester of the
Norwich Line fouled the wreckage of the
new East River Bridge yesterday morning
and lost her after-topmast. It was snapped
like a toothpick when it came in contact
with the wreckage, flew into the air and feli
end on, plercing two of the steamer's decks.
No one was injured and the boat proceeded
to her pier, at the foot of Canal street in and then he would write down some points he thought should be made by his counsel and passed them to Mr. Elkus. Devery's salary as chief of police was \$6,000 end on, piercing two of the steamer's decks. No one was injured and the boat proceeded to her pier, at the foot of Canal street in

the salary of the latter office on the ground that he had been illegally removed as Chief of Police, from which office he claimed he could not be removed except on charges. Besides, after twenty-five years service he would be entitled to retirement on a pension of half pay. Six months from now Devery would have served twenty-five years on the police force had he not been legislated out of office as Chief. His counsel pointed out that in depriving him of his right of pension the law establishing a single-headed police commission deprived Devery of his property, inasmuch as he had been paying 20 per cent, a month of his salary into the pension fund.

Mr. Connelly insisted the law was Constitutional, and declared that even were a portion of a policeman's salary deducted and paid into a pension fund for the benefit of the members of the force, the fund is a public fund, subject to Legislative control, and that a member of the force has no vested interest in it which cannot be taken No one was injure d and the boat proceeded to her pier, at the foot of Canal street in the North River.

The City of Worcester left this city for Norwich on Tuesday and passed under the bridge safely. When the ship reached Heil Gate yesterday morning with a few passengers aboard Capt. McDonough thought he could pass under the bridge as he had the night before, and went on picking his way slowly through the fog.

A number of tows coming up stream gave the larger boat little sea room, and the City of Worcester hugged the Manhattan side. When the bridge was reached Capt. McDonough and his second pilot were in the wheelhouse and thought their boat could go under. The foremast cleared, but the aftermast, which rose forty-five feet from the deck, was a little too tall.

The golden ball at the top of the mast caught in the tangle of steel and the mast bent back until it slipped clear of the débris above. Then it snapped back with such force that it broke off about a foot above its socket. The gilt ball was ripped off and the mast thrown in the air came down the

Hotel Minot, next door. The hotel guests became frightened and started to leave the building, but when they learned there was no danger they returned. The fire did

Omega Oil

Rheumatism

were busy yesterday cleaning up the débris as far as possible. They went to work to remove that part of the footbridge which was hanging over Tompkins street, and also made fast other bits of wrockage that were considered dangerous. The Roeblings will remove all that is left of the footbridges at the new ones will be laid directly under each of new ones will be laid directly under each

There was still another fire on the structure yesterday morning, which was quickly put out by the workmen. A shanty beneath the towers on the Williamsburg side, which the men had used as a clothes room, caught fire. It is thought that a lighted pipe left by a workman in the pocket of his coat started it. The fire was discovered before it had made much headway, and a few pails of water put it out in a hurry.

Battalion Chief Guerin's report of the big fire was received at Fire Headquarters yesterday morning. The chief attributed the cause to a portable furness. No report of the bravery of the firemen was made. A special report dealing with that subject will be asked for.

McDonough and his second pilot were in the wheelhouse and thought their boat could go under. The foremast cleared, but the aftermast, which rose forty-five feet from the deck, was a little too tall.

The golden ball at the top of the mast caught in the tangle of steel and the mast bent back until it slipped clear of the débris above. Then it snapped back with such force that it broke off about a foot above its socket. The gilt ball was ripped off and the mast, thrown in the air, came down the deck.

It struck squarely on the spike which had held the gilt ball, smashed through the roof of the saloon and brought up against some freight piled on the main deck. Most of the passengers were outside and all escaped injury. The ship's officers say that \$5 will cover all the damage.

The employees of the Roebling company

Perhaps the most com-

mon, the most painful, the

most discouraging disease

of today is Rheumatism. Some cases yield quickly

could be cured of Rheumatism if they

stopped eating sweet, fatty foods and very

little meat while using Omega Oil. You

can't stop a fire if some one keeps setting it

Leave pork, coffee, sweets and fat things

alone. Drink plenty of pure water and milk.

Keep the bowels open and the feet warm

and dry. Don't expose yourself in damp

weather. At night rub the ailing parts with Omega Oil. Use plenty of oil and plenty of

rubbing. Dip a towel in hot water and wring

out all the water you can. Then tie this hot towel over the sore place. After the towel cools,

remove it. Then wipe off the moisture and put

on more Omega Oil, covering it up for the night

with a dry cloth. In the morning wash the

place with Omega Oil Soap, and rub on more

Omega Oil. This treatment is the safest and

I have been troubled with Rheumatism every winter. Recently I had to stop work, because I had it so bad all through my body. I was told to try Omega Oil. I got a bottle and rubbed myself with it about a dozen times, and now the rheumatism is all gone. I am a street-car conductor with the Union Traction Company, and a street-car conductor with the Union Traction Company.

ablaze as fast as you put it out.

whenOmega

Oil is well

rubbed in,

but in other

cases pati-

ence is re-

It is safe to

say nearly

everybody

quired.

THE **ORCHESTRELLE**

In the sweetness and variety of its tonal qualities the Orchestrelle is unequalled by any other musical instrument. Its tones are wonderfully imitative of the strings, woods and brasses of the orchestra. It is the only instrument capable of affording a satisfactory reproduction of symphonic and operatic music. It has been aptly called "The Home Orchestra."

> OFFERS THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS

To master the Orchestrelle & slight familiag. ity with the instrument and a little pleasurable practice is required. A few days a week at most is sufficient to make the novice a good

PADEREWSKI SAYS:

which can be produced by the most skilful manipulation of a grand organ with those of an crebestra

Prices from \$600 to \$2500.

The Aeolian Company Acolian Hall, Fifth Ave. near 34th St.

For Everybody.

We call ours the "Good Sense " Shoe.

Because "Good Sense" is behind every detail of make. Because "Good Sense" urges its wear for man,

woman and child. It's notably "Good Sense" across the instep where it fits perfectly without the suspicion of a "lap-over." It wears as good as it looks and the extra comfort is because of the extra fit.

Do you wonder why we call it the "Good Sense"?

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD. 268-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N. Y. Mail Orders Filled. Send For Catalogue,

Kennedy Cortland Always Something New for Swell Dressers.



Low Crown, Wide Flat brims, 1.90, worth 3.00. The "Kitchener,"

Why pay 5.00

elsewhere?

New Styles in Shoes. Flat Lasts, Narrow Shanks, High Heels.

Sold by custom bootmak ers at 8.00.

Nettleton's Samples, 2.97. Fox Calf. Enamel, Vici Kid, Patent Leather; worth 5.00 and 6.00. Black Calf (button), 2.97,

worth 5.00. They are high heels and flat last. Underwear is CHEAP-Here

Pure Wool, 98c. Merinos, 49 and 75c. Wright's Health Underwear, 98:. Lots of odds and ends, at 69c. each; all worth

1.50 to 2.00. Fownes Gloves, Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c., worth

Eddy Refrigerators THE "WILKE"

Porcelain lined Refrigerators EWIS & CONGER 130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 185 West 41st Street. New York. Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

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